# EUROPE.

Papal Preparations for the Roman Council.

Jules Favre's Figures of the Franco-Mexican Loan.

Austrian Expedition to China and Japan.

Prussian Review of the Surrounding Great Powers.

THE ELECTION CANVASS IN ENGLAND.

By steamship from Europe we have the following special correspondence and mail report in interest-ing detail of our cable telegrams to the 30th of July.

ROME.

Preparing for the Council-The Subjects to be ited-Sinecures for Cardinals-The Bour-B-The American Bishops and Foreign attalions-A Statue for Washington. ROME, July 22, 1868.

The secret printing office in the Quirinal Palace is new occupied with the voluminous programme of matters to be treated of in the approaching Ecu-menical Council, according to the decisions of the ecclesiastical congregations who are industriously engaged in elaborating the propositions to be Portions of this programme (as each apter or subject is printed) are successively sent off to the Catholic bishops, so that they may have plenty of time to study the questions before voting in council. The conversation between Cardinal An-toneili and Count de Sartiges respecting the non-invi-tation of Catholic sovereigns to the approaching meral council of the Church is thus reported:—His Eminence gave two principal reasons for the omisent now from what it was at the period of the Council of Trent, the principle of separation between Church nearly all Catholic governments; second, that several Catholic sovereigns are at present not recognized ently not in diplomatic relation with the Holy Sec.

The Cardinal is stated to have gone on to profess the willingness of the Pontifical government, notwithstanding these objections, to issue formal invitaons to the Catholic Powers on receiving their ssurance that, in return for a renewal of the privilege they enjoyed formerly, they would engage to afford the same material protection as formerly to the Council during its scance and guarantee the same execution of its decisions in their respective tates, favoring to the utmost the publication and promuigation of its acts. The French Ambassador, not considering himself authorized to accept any

cardinal's observations to the Imperial government.

According to an additional on dit, Count de Sartiges aspires to similar monors in the approaching council to those granted to the representatives of the Holy Roman Empire in preceding ones, the rights and privileges of the German Empire having by no means descended to that of Austria. The medieval imperial ambassadors had precedence over all others in general councils, enjoying besides other privileges that of a separate seat on the right hand of the Pope's legate and only a little lower than that prelate. It is said that his Excellency has hinted that France has conferred sufficient ooligations on the Holy See to deserve a renewal of these ancient privileges in favor of her present ambassador. The representatives of other Catholic Powers, although interested in the same question of participation in the Council, are waiting patiently for the decision which will be come to between the Cardinal Secretary of State and the French Ambassador, intending to make use of it subsequently as a precedent in advancing the claims of their respective governments.

ear. Last night the Count and Countess of Girgenti em-Last night the Count and Countess of Girgenti embarked on board the Spanish frigate Isabella II., at Civita Vecchia for Trieste, whence their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Vienna for the bride's presentation to the Emperor and Empress of Austria. They will go next to Frohsdorf, to pay a visit to the Count of Chambord, and afterwards to see the Queen of Naples and their other Eavarian relations. From Germany they will go to Paris to accept the gracious invitation of the Empress Eugénie, and maily propose returning to Madria about the month of October.

The Prussian Minister Baron d'Armin left Pous

inally propose returning to Madrid about the month of October.

The Prussian Minister, Baron d'Arnim, left Rome for Berlin on Saturday.

A communication has been received from some of the Cathotic bishops of the United States by Cardinal Barnabo, prefect of the Propaganda College, anticipating difficulty on many accounts in realizing the command conferred by the Roman government on General Tewis, of the battalion of United States volunteers to be raised for the service of his Holmess. In spite of this, however, and the legal obstacles to the enrolment put forward by the United States government, the bishops do not despair of furnishing some men for the defence of the Church; but the opinion prevalent here is that a separate American battalion will not be raised or sent here at all, and if about two hundred volunteers are forwarded to Rome it will be the utmost, and they will be incorporated with the zonaves.

Lieutenant Colonel de Chavrette returned to Rome on the 18th inst. and resumed the command of his battalion.

The employment of the rooney amounting to seve

battalion.

The employment of the money, amounting to seve ral millions of francs, and stores sent by the Catholic The employment of the money, amounting to several millions of france, and stores sent by the Catholic committees in France and elsewhere for the use of the Pope's troops, especially the foreigners, has given rise to much scandalous discussion. The committees have their representatives here, who have attempted, but in vain, to get exact accounts from the Roman military administration. Feculations are supposed to have been largely practised, and the Pope has consequently named a committee of inquiry, among whom are two expert Jesuit accountants, to furnish a report by the 1st October of all the recent operations of the military administration. report by the 1st October of all the recent opera-ons of the military administration. Two brigands, Orsini and Majorani, were shot at

Two brigands, orsim and Majorani, were shot at Veiletri on Saturday last.

The United States sailing transport Guard left Civita Vecchia harbor on the 16th, having taken on beard Mr. Horatic Stone's statue, destined for Wash-ington.

## FRANCE.

The Mexican Loan Debate-M. Rouher in Reply to Jules Favre-The Opposition in Fault at Figures-Stamp Daties.

PARIS, July 28, 1868, The fainting energies of the deputies were awakened on Saturday last by discussions on the indemnification to be paid to Mexican bondholders. been announced the amuence of visitors was im-mense in the tribunes. The question under consideration was what amount the Minister of Finance was to be authorized to inscribe on the great book of the public debt.

The sum of four millions of france in three per cent rente was voted by 170 to 35.

M. Rouher answered M. J. Favre's virulent attack with consummate oratory, and after the appliance bestowed on him on such an occasion, with the downfall and loss of the undertaking still present on downfall and loss of the undertaking still present on all minds, an idea can be can be conveyed of the influence of that oratory on the majority. Bondholders will just lose haff on the transaction. It looks melancholy, but most soothing, too, when Job's comforters assure them that if they did not accept that half they would have nothing at all to eave in, with the exception of glorious souvenirs. We all know the latter specie is of no value at the Bourse. So, after all, M. Rouher is a very great man. A strange letter, signed by a strange pseudo-

nyme, was delivered to the Minister of State before the discussion. The writer reminded M. Rouher of his words and promises when the Mexican loan was first started; also that he had said he would stand guarantee for the financial constitution of Mexico, that as he had thus secured the loan he was expected to see the bond-holders righted of every centime. The gentleman who expressed these sentiments deserves particular regard, certainly, but now very unsophisticated he must be in the ways of finances!

The same unfortunate mistakes about figures which were so injurions to Mr. Ponger-Guertier's cause spoiled a good deal of the effect of Jules Favre's statements and gave a first rate trump card to M. Rouher. In declaring that the French government received thirty-seven millions of the loan of 1864 he was mistaken by twenty-for milhons, as the total amount did not exceed thirteen. Then he talked about barrels of gold being sent to Miramar, and as the Minister of State observed, such a mode of forwarding money is rather too primitive to have been adopted. Laughter responded to this admission, as a natural consequence, and when fun does commence in a French Parliament the "esprit nature?" of the nation leads them to loke over their own misfortunes. An incident poor Henri Rochefort cannot laugh at is the embarrassment he has got in with "Mr. Communique." This individual is a printed note from the government authorities, whose duty it is to contradict faise assertions in the papers and which by law is to be printed in full in the paper which advanced the missistatements.

One of the amendments proposed by a member of

is to be printed in full in the paper which advanced the misstatements.

One of the amendments proposed by a member of the opposition at a recent sitting of the Assemblée was the suppression of the stamp duty on public papers. The proposal was rejected. An adequate idea of what this duty brings in can be formed from the fact that one fortinght's duties on the Figaro from 1st to 16th of July) and on only nine numbers of the Lanierne amounted to 87,169 francs 60 centimes. This must be a pretty round annual revenue.

Gossip from Paris-Napoleon's Life at Plombieres—Eugeule at a Council—Queen Vic-toria's Reception—The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon—Patti, the Opera and

The Figaro draws fifty-three thousand copies per day at this moment, and we are in the most advanced stage of a dead season. Every one who can seek solitude, shade and avoid politics has left the

The Emperor is completely installed at the Hotel Napoléon, Plombières, and occupies nearly all of this building, but the large room on the ground floor remains for the accommodation of the bathers who are accustomed to play in it, converse and play musical pieces. On the story above are the dining room, hung in gray and printed chintz curtains, the salon of the officers in attendance hung in crimson, the private apartment of the Emperor, his bedroom and that of his private Secretary, all newly fitted up. The dressing room and study are at the end of the gallery. The dows of the latter look ont on the park and pavilions. The bathroom is a little above the ground floor, and communicates with the Napoleon baths by means of an open gallery. The kitchens, larders and

The Emperor walks out every morning in the park and has already visited the various parts of the town prices are fabulous. Telegraphy has been established between Fontainebleau and Plombières for the convenience of immediate communications between the Empress and the Emperor during his Majesty's absence.

his pursuits and studies. He lately walked to the village of Thomery, and paid a visit to Mile. Rosa

willage of Thomery, and paid a visit to Mile. Rosa Bonheur, the artist. He remained there three hours, and examined with much enjoyment a large number of animals which are kept as models.

The Empress came to Paris last Saturday for the Council of Ministers at the Tulieries. She travelled by the usual train in her saton car, wedged in between two ordinary first class cars. She read nearly all the way and cut several of the papers bought for her by her command of the woman who holds a stall of books at the depot. A very quilet remark was made by her to one of the Ministers who complained of the thick showers of stones thrown in ministerial glass houses. "Yes," she said, "you are as badly off as we are, being such very close neighbors." Before leaving the station she gave instructions for the preparations which are to be made for the Queen of England's reception on the 6th of Angust, particularly impressing on the gentlemen in office that no official solemnity was to be attempted; simply measures taken which concern her visitor's comfort and public security, as the Queen wishes to preserve the strictest incognito. Villa Wallace is, I believe, the place selected for her Majesty at Lucerne, an honor due to Scotia.

It is somewhat didicult to be and not to be at the same time. Prince Napoleon has tried incognito at Constantinopic and signally failed. He hoped to

zard, the new ballet dancer, and our future winged diva, passed through Paris just to see the new book written on her and her photographs in all the windows. Mile. Nisson is a bird of passage; but she has gone back to London again in order to be present at Adelina Fatti's wedding. The Nozza de Figaro are turned into a more substantial Nozza at last. The new marquise will come to Paris immediately, but receive no visitors. The Marquis has insisted on the diva's fortune being all settled on her.

The company of the Comedie Français have met with thundering success at 1010 and Lyons.

The case of the murder at La Varenne Si, Hilaire has been tried, and the female murderer. Marie Fleutot, has been sentenced to hard labor. She had first killed her mistress, then set fire to the house in order to prevent discovery. Her previous career and that of her mother proved that they were both dishonest and depraved. Marie Fleutot defended herself with great ability, but when she heard the sentence could not refrain a smile of satisfaction, for she expected capital punishment. This excited such indignation among the public in court that cries were heard of "Death!, death!" The prisoner is twenty-four years old, has already undergone six months' imprisonment for theft and had born an illegitimate child.

## AUSTRIA.

Diplomatic Appointments-The Herald's Opinions-Convocation of the Western Diets-State Rights and Centralization-The Riots

The telegraph has doubtless aiready informed you that Baron Von Wydenbruck, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Washington, is to be relieved by Baron Karl Von Ledercz, at present the representative of this empire for Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen.

The HERALD's remarks upon the character of Mr. Smythe, as recently nominated United States Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, were quoted in the

Official Gazette of the 18th inst.

The seventeenth provincial Diets of West Austria have been summoned by an imperial ordinance to meet on the 22d of August. I enumerate them in the order in which they are mentioned in the ordin ance, namely:-Bohemia, Galicia and Lodomeria with Cracow, Daimatia, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Caripthia, Carniola, Bukowina, Moravia, Austrian Silesia, Tyrol, Voralberg, Istria, Gorz and Gradisca, town and territory of Trieste. These provincial Diets, first created by M. von Schmerling in 1861, received a considerable augmentation of power under the constitutional amendments of December 21, 1867, and now assemble for the first time since the inauguration of the new regime. The two first named, those of Galicia and Bohemin, representing as they do two pronounced non-German, I may say anti-German, nationalities, are the most important, and their proecedings are looked forward to with the greatest interest. The first thing which these Diets will have

main strength (speaking of West Austria only) in Bohemia, Galicia, the Tyrol and the Slovene lands. The centralizing party dominates in this city, in Lower and Upper Austria and Styria.

The Hungarian Diet still industriously continues its sessions in spite of the alturements of the grain harvest scason. It is mainly occupied with finance, the organization of the army and the terms of the settlement with Croatia.

The International Telegraph Conference, which has been in session in this city for some weeks, has terminated the business which called it together and adjourned until 1871, when Florence will be the rendezvous. One of the resolutions of the conference allows of the use of the Hughes' printing apparatus along side of that of Morse's on all international lines. Another resolution is to recommend the exclusive use of wires of the tittekness of five millimetres. It is claimed that these two reforms will contribute to lend both speed and certainty to the transmission of the despatches. The delegates were received by the Emperor at Schonbrunn and were well dined and wined here, and Baron Beust made a couple of speeches to them. Almost all of the speeches were in French, that language being the one most generally understood. The delegates combined pleasure with business in truly Vienness style. While here they took a trip over the far-famed Semmering Railroad Pass and immediately thereafter were invited by the Hungarian Minister of Commerce to come over to Pesth and enjoy themselves there. This they did and took the opportunity of making a plenic in the Ofen Mountains. One may almost say that they wandered from the domain of pleasure into that of politics when they paid a visit to Francis Deak.

The revival of condidence in the government, and the lower rate of interest obtainable by investors in State stocks since the passage of the coupon tax, followed as thas been by a rise in the price of government securities, has enabled Finance Minister Bresei to give notice that from and after the 27th of this month

per cent, and that for those repayable at four months' date the rate will be reduced from four and a half to four per cent.

The turmoils at Trieste have increased and led to collisions, in which two men of Italian blood have lost their lives and several others have been severely wounded. The cause of these seditions is the ili blood which exists between the Slovene population, which inhabits the mountainous country around Trieste and the upper town and the Italian population of the lower town and duays. The Italian party are disfrected towards Austria, and proclaim their desire for union with Italy, while the Slovenes are as loud in their proclamation of attachment to Austria. The Town Council of Trieste is controlled by the Italian party, and it has put forth a highly colored narrative of the facts, censuring the conduct of the military. On the other hand, the Statthalter, who represents the Austrian government, has put forth a counter statement throwing the blame for the commencement of these troubles upon a number of young men of the merchant class and the Italian party, who made an attack upon a peaceful gathering of Slovenes assembled in one of the coffee houses of Trieste. A deputation from the Town Council of Trieste has arrived in this city for the purpose of conferring with Minister Giskra as to the measures which should be adopted for restoring tranquillity to their town. Trieste is one of the many places in the ambit of this empire which is chronically troubled with faction fights of race and nationality.

The Expedition to China and Japan-Agricul tural Science-Result of the Telegraph Conference.

Of the expedition which will shortly sail from Trieste for China and Japan I have to report what may interest those who devote themselves to agricultural science and silk culture. At the request of the West Austrian Minister of Commerce the Vienna Agricultural Society has handed in four letters of in struction for the behoof of those men of natural science who will be entrusted with the duty of makfour letters embrace, respectively, the following subjects, namely:-Agriculture, horticulture, vine culture, silk culture and the rearing of bees. In the first letter the following points are brought into relief, namely, the application of human excrement for manure, and new fodder her bage: in the second letter the following topics. namely, the result of cultivation by terraces as well as of the lateral warming of the soil, artificial watering, sorts of manure, means adopted against destruc tive animals, degenerations and rots, tools and appa ratus; in the third letter, information concerning mulberry trees, also those oaks of Japan whose leaves serve for the food of the sikworm, namely, the Bombyz Tama-Mai. It is requested that acorns and, if possible, young trees be brought to cocoons, the recling off of the silk and new spinning plants (spinn-pflanzen). In the fourth letter information is sought for concerning the habits and breeding results of the apis dorsatia (big honey bee) and of the meltipona minuta (the stingless honey and wax producer), and the transport of some of both these communities of honey collectors to Austria and Hungary.

stricted incognition. This values at Lacerne, an honor place selected for her Majesty at Lacerne, an honor. It is somewhat difficult to be and not to be at the same time. Prime Napoleon has tried incognito at Constantinopie and signally failed. He hoped to price, and doiling of all his importal Highness put on a shocking bad has and brown overcoat, but it would not do; he was soon recognized and surpose of the shallest times. We have had the bill of fare of a dinner given to the host of the policy of the shallest times. We have had the bill of fare of a dinner given to the host of the shallest times. We have had the bill of fare of a dinner given to the host of the shallest times. We have had the bill of fare of a dinner given to the host of the shallest times. We have had the bill of fare of a dinner given to the host of the shallest times. We have had the bill of fare of a dinner given to the host of the shallest times. We have had the bill of fare of a dinner given to the host of the shallest times. We have had the bill of fare of a dinner given to the host of the shall be shall be

ment reorganization on the most liberal basis and a recovery from the severe internal injuries with which the empire is affileted and to which are justly ascribed the sore defeats auffered during the last ten years. It remains to be seen whether this new experiment for a regeneration of Austria will be successful. No small impediment is the biscoted character of these new institutions, which, Hungary and Transylvania having been restored to their former constitutions and privileges, have cleft the monarchy in two portions completely independent of each other. \* But the difficulty of the situation is most materially increased by the fibancial distress of the State, which it is again hoped may be relieved by a rigorous development of commerce and traffic, abolition of troublesome barriers, advantageous and commercial treaties, though a very heavy taxation must necessarily remain unavoidable.

hoped may be relieved by a rigorous development of commerce and tradic, abolition of troublesome barriers, advantageous and commercial treaties, though a very heavy taxation must necessarily remain unavoidable.

Of England he says:—Next to significant, almost republican rights of the lowest classess we perceive a strict upholding of the privileges of she high born even up to the throne. Great wealth of organic life in all public affairs counteracts that which is obsolete. Permanent party strife favors not only egotistic tendencies, but also public welfare. The system of administration, the judiciary and military management, all are based upon the history of the country, upon custom and practice and not upon theorem. For this reason we observe, notwithstanding certain imited views, immense multiformity in every branch of public life. The finances show an inexnaustible supply of resources coupled with an extravagant national debt. The army of the land, not numerous, without systematic organization, mostly consisting of the breadless and lazy, corresponds, however, owing to its external discipline and sustained by national spirit, to the most diversified and difficult demands, while the better situated of the nation disdain service and have yet to develop and give proof of the efficiency of milita.

Speaking of Belgium, he says:—its military establishment, until now a weak imitation, has been of late greatly improved. With an insignificant navy, a large number of fortresses and a neutrality guaranteed by international treaties it gives hope of the preservation of its political independence.

Of France we have:—The French, though of great natural ability and livelineas of spirit, are nevertheless not much instructed, owing to a want of sufficient and good schools and the lack of interest for a general and protound education. Considerable erudition may be found but it is confined to a few with the party accounts for the mora depravation of the prople. The French call themselves the most "englishment was the limited

serve in the army is adhered to burnishing substitutes.

Russia is spoken of in no flattering terms. The
culture of the Eussians is improving, though it
iacks, even in the European portions of the empire,
a Christian-European stamp, which often appears
as a thin coat only of external civilization over hyperboreal barbarity. The case is more glaring owing
to the higher classes, which, though taleuted and
partly well instructed, are not seldom without a
strict appreciation of moral dignity such as is
acknowledged by other civilized nations, and to the
lower classes being without religious education and
general school instruction, though the latter seems
to gain somewhat in extent. Its Baltic provinces
are the most advanced. Recently a marked tendency has been observed to Russify the non-Russian
limibitants of these provinces, particularly the German stock.

man stock.
It is fair to close these extracts with a few from the It is fair to close these extracts with a few from the chapter of Prussia, in the government of which the author holds such a prominent position:—Of the greatest importance and not only for political objects is the defensive system of Prussia, based as it is upon general duty to serve, capability of the whole nation to bear arms and prompt readiness for hostilities, at the same time promoting moral education. This system, lately extended over the whole North German Confederation, serves, in peace as in war, with its well tried institutions, as an example to all our confederates, and may be looked upon, in more than one respect, as the most important and successful the for the social and political union of Germany. In the same manner has the Prussian navy, now sailing under the North German Bund fag, given the nucleus of a German naval Power, which, under Prussian direction, bids fair to develop itself prosperously. Of equally great importance for the army is that system of military instruction which has been, up to this time, adopted by all our cenfederates, \* \* \* \* The defence of the country consists, apart from the army, in a number of excellent fortresses. Numerous are the institutions for the manufacture and preservation of implements of war. \* \* \* Prussia, conformable to its history, is essentially a military State.

the chery collection with has been established between all the telegraph bits and of directors in Bacterial and control, and only in political isspecia, but in the whole manupatation for all the telegraph, lines of the collection on the long flews, and, secondly, the control of the introduction of the Hughes apparatus for correspondence to India, is considerable. The forwards of the property of the control o

we have come to when a Parliamentary speaker of long standing, of eminence and even induence, throws the proposal into a sentence of his address to his constituency. What may we next expect? What will some still more hopeful or more desperate man propose as the turning point for the next great trial of strength? Thus far it is the constitution we are reforming, but will the constitution yield matter enough for reforms when reforms become the fashionable amusement of the age? Certainly there is a good deal that might be aftered with advantage in this country; but England still contains many things worth contending for, and we seem to be approaching the line between the two. We trust it may be found out and respected.

Interference of Peers and Danger to the

Interference of Peers and Danger to the Peerage.

(From the London Telegraph, Juny 29.)

The interference of peers at elections promises to rise to such a height in the coming contest that, if it were as successful as the noble intruders desire, it might be a question whether our "lower" Chamber should not be called the House of Lords. The siate of affairs at Cardiff is wonderfully instructive. The town, as is generally known, "belongs" to Lord Bute. He is lord of the soil, and almost of all that is thereon. When he node Cardiff moves: when he frowns Cardiff trembles, and when he sinlles all the windows are illuminated and a public dinner is organized. This happy local illustration of the well-known truth that Britons—especially West Britons—enver shall be llaves acquires new color, vividness and force from the events of the last few days. Colonel Stuart, cousin to the Marquis hinself is a minor, a student at Christ Church, Oxford: and, having by some mysterious means been induenced into a fit of toryism, the boy has authorized his trustee to support, against Colonel Stuart, Mr. Giffard. Queen's counsel, the tory candidate. What influence his conservative relations brought to bear on the little lord we do not know; they may have promised him a new cricket bat, a pony, a big gun, "lots of holidays," no more Greek, and leave to sit up late; at all events the boy wrote to his big cousin, the Colonel, saying that he intended to give Mr. Giffard "negative support," but not to indulge in "active antagonism" to his relation. That promise, however, did not satisfy the tory trustee, a Mr. Boyle—he wanted more, \*\* \*\* We sarnestly hope, if it is not asking too much, that the liberal electors of Cardiff—sincerely liberal by a large majority—will disregard the extorted letters and words of the young lord, and the brutally brusque advice of the impertinent trustee, and that Colonel Stuart will be again returned for the seat. I not, so much the worse for marquises next year. Every little fact that exhibits peers in insolent

John Bright's Position in Birmingham.

John Bright's Position in Birminghum.

[From the London Star, July 27.]

Mr. Bright's position at the banquet given by the Mayor of Birmingham was certainly not an ensy one. Neither, it must be allowed, was that of his host, on his host's own admission. Men of opinions the most different were gathered round the table. Extreme liberals, moderate liberals, timid liberals were there; genuine Orange or true bine conservatives, conservatives who like to attach the prefix liberal to their party denomination, conservatives who, with Mr. Distraeli, are ready for anything; conservatives who, with General Peel, are ready for nothing. The host is understood to be a man of decidedly conservative opinions; the guest was the most popular tribune and the foremost orator of liberalism. The Mayor of Birmingham, indeed, declared that while he holds his official position he feels bound to an absolute impartiality: and we only wish that the chief magistrates of other cities would endeavor to act upon his honorable example in this respect, even if they could not pretend to imitate his cloquence and his good taste. Still, the political opinions of the Mayor of Birmingham are not those of Mr. Bright, and many of those present thought with the host, and not with the guest. But the company had assembled mainly, he doubt, to hear Mr. Bright speak. They would have been disappointed if he had talked mere after-dinner platitudes, supposing him likely to condescend to anything of the kindor capable of uttering such task.

\* \* Even tories of the deepest dye may, therefore, on the eve of another revolution—promoted and guided by him—take courage and be of good cheer when he tells them that the time will come when this revolution too shall be remembered by them or their successors as one of the beneficcat operations of our national development. The whole speech was that of an Englishman addressing Englishmen with whom, no matter what their differences of sectional opinion, he must have a common interest supreme over all minor considerations. T

eralities or the most polished platitudes.

# FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

By the late prosecutions the Austrian government has succeeded in causing the suspension of several Czechian journals of Prague. One of the editors was convicted of high treason and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labor.

The Mayor of Strasburg has re-established the tax on brend.

A severe riot took place recently at Mayence, Ger-many, between some citizens and the military, in which several workmen were severely wounded. The Neapolitan papers mention that the brigands captured a man named Nicola Treeca, and cutting of his car sent it to his family, demanding a ransom of \$340.

The opening of the Agricultural Exhibition at Santiago, Chile, has been definitely fixed by a Presidential decree for the 1st of April, 1860, thus allowing ample time for foreign competition.

The finances in Portugal are in such a dilapidated condition that the King contemplates selling his jewelry and precious stones to assist the public credit.

credit.

It is reported that Sir Robert Napier will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India for the term of five years, during which period the salary amounts to \$375,000.

Prince Humbert and his wife left Monza recently on a three months tour in Europe and they intend visiting South Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, England and finally Scotland.

resting Souta Germany, Switzerland, Begiand, Holand, England and finally Scotland.

A magnificent balloon, christened Napoleon, and intended for the great fête of the 15th inst., in Paris, was destroyed by fire a few days back, with the workshops in which it was being constructed.

The direct trade between New Orleans and Italian ports during 1897 increased to the sum of \$130,649. Thirty-two hundred bales of cotton were sent to Genoa and four hundred and nineteen tons of marble were received at New Orleans.

Correspondence from Paris states that an immense sum of money has been spent by the government on the Dunderburg, or, as she is now called, the Rochambeau, the cifect of which is that her speed rarely exceeds six knots and that as a ram she is quite used up.

At the iron works of the Prince Saim, at Blansko, Austria, one of the blast furnaces unexpectedly let.

At the iron works of the Prince Sain, as bindson, Austria, one of the blast furnaces unexpectedly let out the molten iron, inundating the ground like a torrent of lava and seriously injured a number of workmen, sixteen of whom were burned alive before assistance could be rendered.

According to a late on dit current in Florence a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance has been entered upon by Prussia, Russia and Italy against France and Austria. Should the allied arms be crowned with success, Italy would be recompensed with the annexation of Trieste, Istria and perhaps Southern Tyrol.

Tyrol.

The ports of Brindist and Marseilles are at drawn daggers for the preference of the overland India route. Via Brindist saves about twelve hours, which is milified by the French authorities in Paris who retain the Italian mails for that space. A new route is being studied by the Italian government, by which French interference will be totally avoided.

is being studied by the Italian government, by which French interference will be totally avoided.

A gentleman having realized a large fortune in the United States returned to his friends in Zurich, Switzerland, having converted all fils property into government bonds, which having examined he left lying upon a table. A beautiful little git who was in the room found some matches and unfortunately set fire to the pile of papers, which were totally consumed. This so exasperated the man that he killed the child with a blow of his dst.

The Paris papers mention that the chief Post Office of that city will probably soon be femoved from the present building, in the ree Jean Jacques Rousseau, to the huge editice of the Magazins-Reunis, on the place du Château d'Eau. The spacious courts can contain three hundred venicles and stabling for five hundred horses. The building is large chough to allow the Post Office and chief central telegraph to be united under our roof.

### NEW JERSEY.

QUARTET CLUB ANNIVERSARY .- Otto Cottage Garden presented a brilliant appearance last evening on the occasion of the anniversary of the Quaring on the occasion of the anniversary of the Quartet Club. There was a large attendance from Jersey City and Hudson City as well as from New York. Singing and dancing were the order of the night, the Foster Quartet Club of this city participating in the former. An excellent band was engaged and altogether the occasion was one of real festive enjoyment.

Jersey City.

Accident at the Car Factory.—Yesterday after-

noon a man named John Martie had his leg caught in the machinery at Cummins' car factory and so severely mangled that amputation will be necessary. He was removed to his residence at No. 161 Morgan street.

Newark.

A First broke out yesterday about noon in the chemical lattoratory attached to Cooper & Co.'s silver smelting establishment, on Oliver street, by which damage to the extent of about \$500 was occasioned. An overheated retort was the cause.

Union Township.

SERIOUS EFFECTS OF THE LIGHTNING.—During the

thunder shower of Saturday afternoon an extensive barn, owned by Mr. Elias M. Bonnell, containing ince cows, and other property, in all valued at about \$3,000, was struck by lightning and completely destroyed. A stak to wheat in the rear of the bars was also demolished. At a place called Roselle, near Elizabeth, a carriage house, in which had run for shelter a handsome cott belonging to Dr. Morton, of the latter place, was also burned up.

A STYLISH NEGRO WAITER IN TROUBLE. -On Sunday afternoon Major Haggerty, of the Newark Indediscovered the whereabouts of a pocketbook which had been stolen from the proprietor of the Mountain had been stolen from the proprietor of the mountain House, Mr. John Wood, at this place, it was dis-covered to have been carried of by a fancy mulatto, the head waiter, James E. Sadier, who, in anticipa-tion of being wedded soon to a white girl, as it is confidently asserted, had supplied himself with a first class outsit. Yesterday he was lodged in the Essex County Jall to await the action of the Grand Jury.

### BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

this city during the past week. The principal dis eases resulting fatally were:—Cholera infantum, 99; cholera morbus, 6; diarrhœa, 18; dysentery, 19.

Forty-fourth precinct, was accidentally wounded in the hand by the premature explosion of a revolver which he was in the act of cleaning at the time. THE EXCISE LAW.—Charles Martin, grocer, Rodney street and Marcy avenue, E. D., and George Prundt,

corner of Second and South Fourth streets, yester-day pleaded guilty to violating the Excise law before Justice Voornies. They were each fined \$30. ACCIDENT TO A BOY .- A boy named John H. McGuigan, thirteen years of age, employed at the mould-

ing mill of Willam B. Dugan, corner of Classon and Kent avenues, had the forelinger of his right hand taken off by being caught in one of the cogwheels. ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT .-- Yesterday afternoon a young man named Martin Elser, in the employ of Diedrick Allers, grocer, Sixth and South Fourth

streets, E. D., was arrested on a warraht and looked up in the Fourth street station house to answer a charge of embezzling from his employer the sum of \$2,000. VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW .- A disturbance occurred in the lager beer saloon of Henry Haman on Sunday evening, between a party of men who

were in the place at the time. The police of the Forty-third precinc arrested the proprietor and three of the disturbers. The former was held in ball for fature examination. is about to be erected on the corner of Fuiton avenue and Hoyt street, in the interest of Seymour and

Blair, under the auspices of the Constitutional Union Association of Kings county, at which public meet-ings will be held every evening during the Presiden-tial campaign. A SERIOUS CHARGE.-A laborer named Joseph Hade was arrested by officer Herbert yesterday, on

with having struck his wife, Mary Cullen, while the latter had an infant nine days old in her arms, which was, it is alleged, so badly injured that death ensued the same day. The offence was committed on the 3d inst, at the residence of the parties, No. 12 Amity street. Hade was sent to jail to await examination. MURDEROUS AFFRAY BETWEEN BROTHERS.-Hugh volved in a quarrel in the tenement house No. 7 South Fifth street, E. D., at a late hour on Sunday night, when the former struck the latter across the face with a smoothing iron, knocking out his front teeth, breaking his nose and destroying one of his eyes. Hugh was yesterday arrested and held by Justice Voorhies to await the result of his brother's injuries, which are pronounced to be of a serious nature.

CORONER'S INQUEST IN BARK TROWERIDGE DISAS-TER.—An inquest was held yesterday on the bodies of the four men found on the wreck of the ill-fated bark Henry Trowbridge by Coroner Flavin. The

MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.-A special neeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution of the Board of the 20th of July, awarding the contract for paving and grading Butawarding the contract for paving and grading Buller street, from Vanderbilt to Flatbush avenue, to the Nicolson pavement company at \$175 per running foot. They stipulate in their contract a reasonable price for keeping the same in repair during the term of their patent; but his Honor holds that the Common Council does not possess the power to make contracts for laying the pavement. The fact of its being a patented article prevents the necessary competition to enable the Common Council to make contracts with the lowest bidder, as the law directs. The Mayor further objects to the provision inserted in the contract for keeping the pavement in repair at a "reasonable price," which is considered a difficult term to determine, The resolution recently adopted for the purchase of one hundred City Directories at a cost of \$4 a piece and \$5 for fifty extra copies for distribution among city officials was also returned with a voto. The Mayor states that the number asked for is unnecessarily large and does not consider some of the persons named to receive these books enabled to them. The resolution awarding the contract for repairing the wells and pumps in the Fifth ward for one year, at the rate of \$150, was also returned disapproved, at the rate of \$150, was also returned disapproved, at a lower bid had been received. In his communication the Mayor recommends that the power to make contracts for cleaning the wards of the city be left discretionary with the Common Council, so that no excuse should be had for doing the work in the imperfect manner in which it has been heretofore performed. The whole was ordered on file, and after transacting a considerable amount of routine business the Board adjourned. ler street, from Vanderbilt to Flatbush avenue, to the

## QUEENS COUNTY INTELLIGENCE.

Disastrous Fire at Hunter's Point-The Fore-

man of a Pactory Burned to Death. Between two and three o'clock yesterday afteroon a fire broke out in the varnish factory of Hubbs. Elv & Hibbard, situated at the corner of Fourth street and West avenue, Hunter's Point, by the boiling over of a pot of varnish. The flames spread with such rapidity that the building and conents were soon destroyed, involving a loss of about

The flames spread to several buildings on West avenue, and involved losses as follows:—
The residence of Mr. John Hunt, totally destroyed.
Loss \$2,500; insured for \$500.
Frame house, rear of above, occupied by John
Clark and family and owned by Michael Morris.
Loss \$500.

Loss \$800.

Factory of Michael Morris. Loss on building and stock \$3,500.

Factory of Michael Morris. Loss on building and stock \$3,500.

Pwelling of John McGinnis. Damaged \$300.

Factory of John McGinnis. Damaged several hundred dollars.

When the confingration was subdued by the Eastern District Fire Department a report was circulated that Daniel E. Johnson, foreman of the factory of Hubbs, Bly & Hibbard, was missing. This report induced the citizens to clear away the rains, and after an hour or two of vigorous labor the body of the unfortunate man, burned to a crisp, was found in ank. Mr. Johnson was fifty-two years of age. He leaves a family. He had about his person, when he met mis and fate, the sum of \$1,000, which he intended to pay in the evening on a house which he recently purchased. Coroner Seib will hold an inquest on the body.

ARRESTED FOR BRING UNPASHIONABLE.—Two indies, one married and the other single, appeared on the streets on Saturday, dressed fashlonably in all respects, except their head gear, which consisted of the old style of large bonnets, heavily veiled. They were followed by a crowd from State to Ten Broeck streets, where an officer foolishly arrested them, instead of the gang that followed them. Upon being taken to the police court they were promptly discharged.—Albany argues, august 10.